

BY AUTHORITY.



Interior Department.

Under the Act entitled "An Act to amend Chapter 34 of the Session Laws of 1882, relating to the suppression of disease among animals in the Hawaiian Kingdom," approved Aug. 11th, 1884, the following gentlemen have been appointed as Board of Inspectors for the Island of Oahu:

JAS. BRODIE, V. S., Executive Inspector,
A. BURRELL HAYLEY,
JOHN H. BROW.

CHAS. T. GULICK,
Minister of Interior.
Honolulu, Nov. 21, 1884. 279 delow

THE PACIFIC
COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Tuesday, November 25, 1884.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN FOR HAWAII?

The question of the day in Honolulu is: "What will be the effect of Cleveland's election on the Reciprocity Treaty?" There are some who think that it will be very hurtful; and there are many who feel strongly apprehensive about it. For our own part we take a more hopeful view.

The policy which dictated the acquiescence of the Government of the United States of America in the Reciprocity Treaty with Hawaii was not a party policy. It was distinctively an American policy; and that fact is recognized by a large majority of those citizens of the United States (be they Democrats or Representatives) who take any interest in these Islands, and know anything about them. The vast majority of the American people, whatever be the party they belong to, neither know nor care anything about the Hawaiian Islands, their treaty, or their commerce. The actual animosity to the Treaty has come from a comparatively small number of individuals, and of these there are as many among those who voted for Blaine the other day as among those who voted for the Democratic ticket. In Congress it has been ascertained that we have staunch support from men of both parties. We are disposed to dismiss the idea of danger from the result of the Presidential election in respect of any direct attack on the Reciprocity Treaty, and to believe that the situation remains virtually unchanged.

We have already suffered, however, from an indirect attack on the treaty in the shape of a heavy reduction in the sugar duties, and therefore in the benefit derived by our planters from its operation. An influential section of the Democratic party will be obliged to aid in defending us against further reductions. Letters received from Washington from those who have especially in their charge the interests of these Islands, say that the Northern States which have given majorities to Cleveland are quite unlikely to be found supporting anti-protectionist views, whilst from the South we have the direct enemies of the treaty as deeply interested as ourselves in the maintenance of the sugar duties at their present figure.

Taking all things into consideration, we see no reason for apprehension.

THE PILOT BOAT.

The *Bulletin* blames the President of the Board of Health for not giving permits to newspaper reporters to go out with the pilot boat to meet the Alameda. The reporter of this journal was placed in the same category as others, and on inquiry we found the reason to be that if our reporter went, all ought to go, and the pilot could not take them all. There is a good deal of misapprehension about this matter of permits. The President of the Board of Health has no right to dictate to the pilot as to whom he shall take in his boat, or who he shall leave behind. To avoid troublesome importunities, the pilots have agreed among themselves that they will take no one (as a rule) unless he brings to them a written request for a passage from that functionary. Permit, or no permit, no man can board

an inward bound vessel until the Port Physician has given her pratique. The moment he has done this, it rests solely with the officers of the ship to say who shall or shall not board her. The man who goes out in his own or a hired boat without any permit from the President of the Board of Health has just as much (and as little) right to board a ship after the Port Physician has passed her for entry, as he who gets a letter from Mr. Gibson, and persuades the pilot to let him be a passenger in his boat.

In this matter there has been, under both the present and previous administrations, much misapprehension as to the law, and as to individual rights under it on the part of the public. The pilot can take whom he pleases with him in his boat, and can refuse to take any except the Port Physician. But no one, be he a passenger with the pilot or not, can have any preference about going on board an incoming vessel after the Health Officer has passed her as clean, except such as the chances of first arrival, or the will of the captain of the vessel herself may give to him.

HIS MAJESTY'S RECEPTION.

On the evening of Monday, 17th instant, His Majesty the King held a birthday reception at Iolani Palace. The reception was held at so late an hour of the day in order not to interfere with the Regatta, on which the attention of both King and people was closely centered. It is impossible, however, to arrange for all the contingencies of human life and conduct. After the regatta every one was tired, perhaps as much by the excitement as by any physical exertion undergone during the day. A great many, who ought not to have done so, made this the excuse for absenting themselves from His Majesty's reception. They may have felt fatigued, overexcited or what not. So did His Majesty no doubt, than whom no one spent longer hours at, or was more absorbed in the aquatic sports of the day. How the King and the high officials of the Realm, who patiently stood round him during the reception, from half-past seven to ten o'clock, endured the fatigue after holiday making all day, ordinary mortals are wondering. Compared with that, it could have been to any but a slight exertion to present himself for a short time at the Palace on the occasion of the birthday of the King. It ought to be a strict point of Court etiquette that whoever neglects to pay his loyal respects to the Sovereign of the country when a birthday reception is given, should be excluded from all entertainments at the Palace, and from any invitation to important public ceremonies. Those who are so uncultured as to act rudely themselves can have nothing to say if their own conduct excludes them from courtesies and privileges to which they have been accustomed. It is just about time that in this country a firm foot should be put down in regard to the respect due to the Kingly office. It is not the individual only, it is the nation itself that is represented by the official embodiment of Executive Power, and be it a constitutional Monarch or a constitutional President, good manners demand that either should be treated with exalted respect. The duty involved is owed far more to himself than to his ruler by every citizen of every State. Still more is it a duty, and at the same time a privilege, to the alien resident to acknowledge by accustomed ceremonies the majesty of the people among whom he is permitted to reside, as represented by their acknowledged head. On these grounds we unequivocally condemn as rude and boorish, and degrading to themselves, the conduct of a considerable number of persons who were conspicuous by their absence from the birthday reception on Monday evening. The King is a good-tempered and "easy-going" man, who gives, as it seems to us, too little thought to these conventionalities which are the recognized etiquette of all other civilized communities. Our advice to him is that he should resent, in a marked manner, the conduct of those persons whose social position in Honolulu render it their duty to attend his receptions, and who nevertheless absent themselves. There is no excuse for them, except ignorance of good manners, of what

is due to themselves and to the country whose liberty and whose amenities they enjoy. They will be very indignant if this excuse of ignorance is put forward for them, but if it be not acceptable to them, they have not the shred of one to fall back upon.

THE ELECTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

By the O. S. S. Co.'s steamer Alameda, arriving at this port at noon of Saturday last the news was received that Cleveland and Hendricks had been elected President and Vice-President of the United States for the next four years.

To say that the news was a surprise to the majority of people here would but partly express the state of feeling. Not only was it a surprise, but a disappointment. By the popular vote cast here November 3rd, it was shown that about four-fifths of those living here who would be eligible to vote were they in the United States, had expressed their preference for the Republican party, and this overwhelming majority here fostered the belief that Blaine and Logan would be the next successful candidates at "home."

On all sides the question was asked—what secured the victory to the Democratic party? And a careful examination of the reports received shows that the result was due to the presence of Butler and St. John in the field. Butler, as the candidate of the National Labor and Greenback party, drew a certain number of votes from the Democrats in New York, as did St. John, the Prohibition candidate, from the Republicans. St. John's vote was the larger of the two, and his plurality over Butler gave the State to the Democratic party—the Presidency to Cleveland.

To show how close the contest was in the pivotal State, it may be stated that Cleveland's plurality there was 1200, and as by the latest advices the official returns were not complete, it is still claimed that this will be still further reduced when the count is all in; indeed, there are not a few who, whistling to keep their courage up, declare that after all Blaine may have a majority yet.

The Southern States cast their votes solidly for Cleveland. This will give great importance to their claims on the coming administration, and viewing the probabilities of the future by the light of the past, it may be predicted that there will be demands made that have always been obnoxious to the North and West, and which, if seriously pressed, will result in a change in the political complexion of the now Democratic House of Representatives before the next Presidential term has expired, and a re-relegation of the party to the minority from which it has so suddenly sprung.

THE CONSTITUTION.

Twenty years ago the constitution framed by Kamehameha III and his advisors was abrogated by the autocratic act of his successor, Kamehameha V, who, having vainly striven to have it amended in a more constitutional way, grew tired of parleying with his lieges in Convention assembled, waived it away from before him, and gave the country a new one. There was a howl of indignation from the "opposition" then—an opposition formed of the same elements, and to a certain extent, of the same men as occupy that position now. Some dreadful things were predicted as about to happen then, just as we occasionally hear and read threatening prognostications now. For years a numerically small, but socially and monetarily influential section of the community kept up the grudge, and wanted the restoration of the old constitution, which they were accustomed to speak of as the palladium of Hawaiian liberty. Kamehameha V died, and there reigned in his stead a King who came to the throne pledged to restore the constitution of Kamehameha III. But he did not restore it, and from that day little has been heard about it, and not one man in a dozen can tell the enquiring stranger what was the difference between one constitution and the other. What is more striking still is the fact that there is probably not now a single soul on the islands

who has any desire to see the old constitution substituted for the new one. All that impassioned eloquence in which Opposition leaders and newspaper editors told the world that the liberties of Hawaii were crushed is forgotten, and of those who remain among us of the men who indulged in it, we do not suppose there is one who is not a little ashamed of it now. The records of the struggle which we have recently published in these columns, show plainly that it was one of those combats between common sense and fanaticism, of which the history of modern times is full—a combat in which true liberty branded as a traitor, was fighting with intolerance, dressed up in white robes, which it pretended to be those of liberty. What is more—nothing can be more plain than that it was after all a fight, not for a constitution, but for power; not for principles, but against individuals.

We again hear occasional talk about the constitution, and how it needs amending. But the "opposition" of to-day, though fighting the same fight that the opposition of 1864 was engaged in, seems to have quite other views than the restoration of the constitution of Kamehameha III. It apparently wants to go still further in the direction which Kamehameha V took, if we may judge from occasional hints and remarks. We should much like to see a programme from these would-be constitutional reformers. We should like them to come down from the clouds of generalities and to descend to particulars. Although twenty years is but a short time for the trial of a political constitution, we are content to believe that ours has not shown itself to be the perfection of such a document. We should, however, very much like to know what our political doctors would wish to give us in place of it.

TEMPERANCE EFFORT.

There can be no doubt but that the lady who spoke in the Y. M. C. A. hall last Saturday evening, on the subject of temperance, is very much in earnest with her work, and of large experience in the organization of effort for the suppression of the evils attendant upon the use of intoxicating drinks.

She has travelled much and far, and has had to deal with all the varying circumstances of time, place, habit and surroundings of people whom she has met throughout the United States. These experiences entitle her to our sympathies, the knowledge they have given her to our respect, and the cause to which she has devoted her life to our support. The lady can rest assured that she will have all these to encourage her, and the praise of all right-thinking people for her efforts, whether such meet with success or failure here.

Failure is spoken of as the possible outcome of the efforts about to be made, because failure has attended efforts in this direction in the past; and not only is it hinted at, but is predicted unless the causes that have led to it in the past are carefully studied and shunned in the future.

Chief amongst these causes is the fact that the temperance advocate who comes here from abroad fails to recognize the fact that this community is an isolated one, until it is too late. What that word isolated means is this: It means that we are too intimately acquainted with each other to have very large opinions of each other's honesty of purpose or ability to carry out what we undertake in a humanitarian point of view. It means that none of us considers his neighbor a prophet in his own country, and that we chafe at some point with whoever takes the lead.

Another thing it means is this. Knowing each other as well as we do, the victim of drink whom we would haul out of the gutter is as well acquainted with us as is the most respectable member of the community. The air of patronage that is almost inseparable from the well-meant efforts of the virtuous and respectable is offensive to the recipient, and he resents it and rejects the efforts put forth in his behalf.

The class of people whom the temperance reformer wants to reach are not those who met together in the Y. M. C. A. building last Saturday night. It is fair to presume that not five in the audience but would have felt personally insulted if they had

been asked to reform. From amongst them a working committee will probably be selected, and there is where the first mistake will be made. The successful workers in the temperance cause here must be the drinking men and women themselves. In this connection it may be noted that a movement is on foot to organize a Temperance Salvation Army here. If that is done it will be mistake number two, and will be the most active and potent means of breaking up the temperance movement here, and bringing it into disgrace that could be devised.

THE TAXES.

The following is a comparative statement of the taxes levied under the assessment of the present year, with those collected last year, with those collected last year. It shows a slight increase of \$7,407 88 for the whole of the Kingdom. In the second table given below the totals for the various districts are given for both years. The largest falling off is in the Makawao district, the taxes from which will be only about two-thirds of what they were in 1883. The Honolulu district shows an increase of close upon \$7,500, which nearly balances the loss in Makawao. The totals this year for the several islands are: Oahu, \$183,593 56; Maui, \$83,949 65; Hawaii, \$109,918 60; Kauai, \$47,740 08. These figures include the school-tax, which amount altogether to \$61,014; the amount that should pass into the Treasury is, therefore, \$84,187 89. For these statistics we are indebted to the courtesy of the Registrar of Public Accounts, Mr. F. S. Pratt:

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

SHOWING THE TAXES AS ASSESSED FOR 1884, AND THE AMOUNTS COLLECTED FROM THE SAME SOURCES IN 1883.

	1883.	1884.
Real Estate at 4 per cent.	\$122,472 65	\$118,009 23
Personal Property, ditto	134,416 80	143,776 99
Carriages, at \$5.	6,241 80	5,360 40
Koli Tax, at \$1.	29,850 00	31,572 00
Dogs, at \$1.	6,584 00	6,843 00
School Tax, at \$2 per head.	37,828 00	61,014 00
Road Tax, ditto	55,680 00	58,228 00
Carts, at \$2.	3,908 00	4,004 00
Insurances	1,937 26	1,918 28
Totals	\$417,794 01	\$425,201 89

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

SHOWING THE TAXES ASSESSED ON THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS OF THE KINGDOM IN 1884, AND THOSE COLLECTED FROM THE SAME DISTRICTS IN 1883.

DISTRICT.	1884.	1883.
Ewa and Waiānae	\$15,486 84	\$14,055 75
Waiānae	6,325 04	5,471 02
Koolaula	6,241 80	5,360 40
Koolaula	15,534 45	16,205 35
Manoa	139,005 37	131,505 79
Lāhaina	15,044 52	11,770 54
Wailuku	38,005 79	37,139 42
Makawao	18,902 51	27,092 46
Hana	6,343 05	6,932 00
Molokai	5,016 98	3,335 55
Lanai	650 90	693 12
Hilo	33,825 05	30,166 57
Puna	2,710 37	1,989 90
Kau	17,142 25	17,820 40
South Kona	3,312 00	3,305 75
North Kona	3,839 70	3,639 75
South Kohala	4,014 12	3,630 30
North Kohala	23,739 28	24,867 69
Hamakua	21,435 58	22,296 65
Hanalei	12,448 28	10,541 55
Kaunakakai	10,448 55	9,146 50
Lihue	10,230 13	10,514 40
Koloa	7,133 77	7,899 55
Waimea	6,715 65	6,041 40
Niihau	754 30	683 95
Total increases	\$22,871 13	
Total decreases	15,465 15	

THE RECEPTION.

We are glad to note that the *Daily Hawaiian* deems it necessary to offer an excuse for a number of these who absent themselves from His Majesty's Reception on Monday evening. It is quite true that a large number of our citizens tired themselves out at the regatta, and, as the editor of the *Daily Hawaiian* says, they "who had the right of free choice availed themselves of it, and remained at home." That they had the "right of free choice" does not, however, certify that they chose rightly—we have all the free choice of doing right or wrong; hence all the trouble in the world.

Our remarks, however, were more particularly leveled at those who were neither at the regatta nor at the reception, and we have not a word of what we said to take back. At the same time we entirely agree with our contemporary that an evening reception on a public holiday is a mistake, and that it would have been better to have utilized the coming holiday on the 28th, or to have adopted Tuesday evening instead of Monday. Other monarchs are in the habit of choosing the nearest days to their birthdays which may suit their convenience for such ceremonies.